

# THE FAIRMONT WEST VIRGINIAN.

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## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Congress,  
B. B. DOVENER.  
For House of Delegates,  
JAMES B. FOX,  
THOS. W. FLEMING,  
LAMAR C. POWELL.  
For Sheriff,  
HOWARD R. FURBEE.  
For Prosecuting Attorney,  
HARRY SHAW.  
For County Commissioner,  
C. P. MOORE.  
For County Surveyor,  
L. H. WILCOX.  
For Assessor, Eastern district,  
GILBERT HOLMAN.  
For Assessor, Western district,  
A. J. McDANIEL.

## CALL FOR JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

A convention of the Republican party of the 14th Judicial Circuit of West Virginia, composed of the counties of Marion and Monongalia, is hereby called to meet at Morgantown, in Monongalia county, West Virginia, on WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF JUNE, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of said circuit for the ensuing term, to be voted for at the general election to be held in November next, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before said convention.

The basis of representation in said convention shall be one delegate for each 100 votes or fractional part thereof over fifty cast for the Republican Presidential electors in said circuit at the general election held in the year 1900.

The Executive Committee of the Republican party in each of the counties of said circuit are requested to provide for the election of delegates to said convention, according to the usages of said party.

Given under our hands this 19th day of April, 1904.

FRANK CONY, Chairman.  
HARRY SHAW, Secy.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

As you will notice by looking at our columns, we are getting the patronage of the business community in a very gratifying manner. We must and will make our paper useful to our patrons. The first place we will look carefully after the news columns and editorial page, so that the people will want to read all of the West Virginian every day. In the second place we will give our advertisers every consideration with business principles. We are sending out hundreds of sample copies every day, thus reaching people who are not now reading a daily paper. The West Virginian will reach many country homes. Already a number of people on the Rural Routes have asked to be put on our mailing list. We will have correspondents from most of the leading centers in the county, and will always welcome newsy letters from any part of the country. You stand by us and we will stand by you, and thus we can work together for the profit of both parties.

Advertisers are kindly requested to hand in copy the day before they desire a change made. It is better for us, and insures a nicer display.

Bourke Cockran is the favorite Democratic orator this year. Four years ago he blew so lustily on a Republican horn that the Democrats had to stuff cotton in their ears.—Globe-Democrat.

Col. Bryan wants it distinctly understood that he is without malice or resentment. He is simply opposed to the New York Democratic platform—every plank of it; and to Judge Parker—every inch of him.

## THE ROOSTER AND THE MULE.

Our Russian friends are getting facetious and frisky. Here is a dispatch from Port Arthur which announces that "a Japanese 12-inch shell exploded in the yard of General Stoessel's house, outside Port Arthur. It broke a rooster's leg." Pity the sorrows of that unfortunate fowl. It is a wicked and inhuman thing for the Mikado's warships to show so little consideration for General Stoessel's chickens. The next thing that may happen may be a raid by Japanese. The wounding of a rooster by shells hurled from the guns of a battleship recalls one of the atrocities of the Spanish-American War. Our fleet appeared off Matanzas, Cuba, and began a terrific bombardment. The next day the Spanish commander cabled to Madrid that the American gunners had succeeded in killing one mule. The Matanzas mule and the Port Arthur rooster will go down in history together. Of course, nobody ever questioned the veracity of the waggish Spaniard who sent the mule story to

Madrid. That being the case, there should be no hesitation in accepting the yarn which comes from Port Arthur. The rooster has been lucky in escaping an attack by Japanese torpedo boats and in avoiding contact with a Russian mine. The bird really seems to have shown better judgment than the Muscovite naval officers.—Baltimore Sun.

## DEMOCRACY'S TRIBULATIONS.

Much perturbation is detected in Democratic sanctums over the disclosures that former Governor Pattison appears to have enjoyed making as to a compact between the Pennsylvania delegation and Tammany to compass the defeat of Judge Parker's nomination. It is intimated that Mr. Gorman is the intended residuary legatee of this deal. But cannot it be suspected that the ex-Governor occupies to it the same relation as Artemus Ward held to aristocracy—"of whom he was which, or wanted to be thought so?" However this may be daily evidence gathers to prove the wisdom of Judge Parker in not resigning from the bench now and trying to catch up in his talking.

What will disturb Democracy the more is the platform. Here is the dilettante Brooklyn Eagle proffering a regular Tolstoy creed of non-resistance. Nothing must be said on the Philippine question. The Republicans are quite right in that matter. And nothing must be asserted that would offend the most sensitive nerves, but only delicate topics wrapped in perfumed silk. And the New York Times chimes in with the advice to leave imperialism severely alone. Out in Chicago the chief Democratic exponent, the Chronicle, wants no anathema launched against trusts, for they are normal business evolutions. These octopuses are to be let swim unmolested, and all the miles of oratory held in cold storage awaiting the campaign are to be sold to pulp mills.

It is to be the most sane and conservative Democracy ever known. Sanity has become a disease and conservatism its most violent symptom. Anything will be withdrawn against which a single objection is interposed. Meekness and long suffering are to be the virtues exhibited. No wonder Tammany objects! This arranging a convention to bar out the police and the militia is not appreciated.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## A Correction.

Fairmont, W. Va., April 29.  
Editors West Virginian:

In yesterday's edition of your daily, there was a slight mistake in the report of the high diving between McCray and Stewart in the exhibition contest at the "Country Circus." Mr. McCray made the higher dive of the two, and should be given the credit for it.

We are glad to make correction of any mistakes made in our paper. Perfect fairness is our desire in every statement in our columns.—Ed.

## THE WORLD'S FAIR

(Continued from 1st page).

president of the New York State Commission.

After the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," Secretary of War Taft, the representative of the President, was introduced and said:

When one sees the expense and the efforts and the energy necessary to make the exposition, the opening of which we celebrate today, it is natural to doubt whether the good is commensurate with the cost.

In less than a year this city of magnificent structures will have disappeared, this collection of everything from everywhere will have been dissipated and nothing will remain but the site where it was, and the memory of its beauty and grandeur. The doubt though a natural one, is only evidence that we do not feel as we should the meaning of this exposition. It is a great milestone in the united progress of the world.

Each nation is here striving to show how, since the last great world's exposition, it has handled and added to the talent confided to its care. This is the union of nations in a progress towards higher material and spiritual existence. It is the measuring rod of that for which myriads of hands and myriads of brains have been striving—an increase in the control which mind and muscle have over the inanimate resources that nature furnishes.

From each of the great expositions of the world can be dated the world's familiarity with some marvelous invention so quickly adopted in our life, that the change that it effected has almost passed from memory. Take for instance, the telephone at the exposition of 1876 at Philadelphia. Those of us whose memories go back far beyond that date can hardly realize that there, for the first time were shown the experiments which resulted in the transmissions of the human voice hundreds of miles and which has revolutionized thereby the methods of life and business in every community.

Not alone in the material sci-

ences but in the fine arts, in education, in Philosophy, in religion by comparison of the leaders of thought had in personal conference are all these steps of human progress marked. And while the buildings and machines and the congresses and the beauty and glamour and the pomp of such a celebration and exposition as this shall pass into memory and every material evidence disappear in measurement that they make of progress, noted as it is in the history of the world become a benefit to mankind, the value of which cannot be exaggerated.

It reduces the size of our world in that it brings all nations into small locality for a time, and it increases enormously the efficiency of those engaged in carrying on the world's progress, by enabling each to gather the benefit of the other's work, and it produces in man's conquest of the inert material which is his to deal with (if I may use the word coined from college sports) that world's teamwork in the struggle with adverse conditions which has much to do with the wonderful strides that are being made in the battle of mind over matter.

Speaking today on behalf of the President of the United States, I cannot but recall the admirable and discriminating address which he delivered here a year ago upon the historical and political significance of that great purchase of territory which this Exposition commemorates; how forcibly he pointed out the tremendous capacity for expansion and absorption of peoples, our peculiar federal system, with its provision for the birth of new states, afforded; how new it was when this government began and yet how quietly successful had been its operations until now it seems so natural as to involve no surprise or admiration at all.

I am sure I may be pardoned if I invoke attention to the fact that we have at this, the centenary of the purchase of Louisiana, entered upon another and a different kind of expansion, which involves the solution of other and different problems from those presented in the Louisiana Purchase. They have been forced upon us without seeking and they must be solved with the same high sense of duty, the same fearlessness and courage with which our ancestors met the very startling problems that were presented by the addition of this wide expanse of territory of Louisiana. That they may not and probably will not be solved by conferring statehood upon the new territory is probable. Augurs of ill and ruin to follow from the experience and solution of the problem are not wanting in the history of this country and they never have been allowed to control the reasonings of new problems by Americans. We have probably reached a period, in the great wealth and power, which we have achieved as a nation, in which we find ourselves burdened with the necessity of aiding another people to stand upon its feet and take a short cut to the freedom and the civil liberty which we and our ancestors have hammered out by the hardest work.

For the reason that this centennial of the Louisiana purchase marks the problem, the government of the Philippine Islands has felt justified in expending a very large sum of money to make the people who come here to commemorate the vindication of one great effort of American enterprise and expansion under the conditions which surround the beginning of another. Those who look forward with dark foreboding to the result of this new adventure, base their prophecies of disaster on what they think is the weakness of the American people. Those who look forward to its success base their judgment on what the islands, and on what they know the American nation can do when an emergency and an inevitable necessity present themselves.

Without being blind to the difficulties or the dangers it gives me the greatest happiness to know and to say that the president of the U. S. whom I unworthily represent today, is glad to take his stand among those who believe in the capacity of the American people when aroused by the call of duty, to solve any problem of government however new which depends solely on the clear headedness, the honesty and the courage, the generosity and the self restraint of the American people. And now, gentlemen, in closing the few remarks I have made, I should be unjust did I not testify to the skill and tact and limitless energy of the men of the city of St. Louis with President Francis at their head to whom we owe this blazing picture of the world's progress down to 1904.

No one who is not more or less familiar with the details of a search through the world for those things, shall show at present conditions, none who does not know the difficulties which are inherent in the organization and completion of such an enterprise as this, can pay a proper tribute of praise to those who have erected this grand monument to the progress of men.

At the close of Mr. Taft's speech the chorus sang "America." There came the rush and roar of machinery, the gush of water, the flash of lights, the cheers of the thousands and their dispersal to see the exhibits.

## He Was a Prophet.

In Cheshire, England, there are legends of a prophet, one Robert Nixon, who is supposed to have lived in the days of King James I. His fame spread, and the king sent for him, according to the story. Nixon was greatly distressed. He wept and mourned, saying that if he went to London he should be starved. When he arrived at court the king, having hidden a ring, asked him to find it. Nixon replied, "He who hideth can find." This greatly struck the monarch, who ordered him to be kept in the kitchen so that there might be no fear of his being starved. Nixon had a great appetite—he could manage a leg of mutton at a sitting—and he became such a nuisance that one day the cooks locked him in a closet. Here he was forgotten, and his prophecy came true—he was starved to death. The closet is shown in Hampton Court; but, unfortunately for the veracity of the tale, that portion of the building was not built till the reign of King William III.

## To Save One's Bacon.

Some think that the phrase "to save one's bacon" arose at the time of the civil wars in England, when housewives in the country had to take extraordinary precautions to save bacon, their principal provision, from the greedy appetite of soldiers.

In a slang sense bacon stands for the human body, and "to save one's bacon" is just to escape, so that when it is said that a man has saved his bacon it refers to himself, as do the cognate expressions, "Spare my bacon" and "Sell one's bacon." Thus in Carlyle's "Schiller" we read, "To the Kaiser I sold my bacon, and by him good charge of the whole is taken."

Others have less probably connected the phrase with the times when heresy was exalted at the stake, and a man was said to have "saved his bacon" who had narrowly escaped being burned alive.

The French have a very similar phrase, "Sauver son lard."

## How Sparks Are Formed.

Sparks are formed by the expansion, under the action of heat, of air contained in the minute cells of wood, coal or other burning substance and also by the evolution of gas in the same cells. When the elastic force of the imprisoned gas or air is greater than the tenacity of the material can hold in check, then the small cells or cavities burst, and the flying splinters rise as sparks. A sharp crack commonly accompanies the explosion and continues as hundreds of these cells burst in rapid succession. The quick flight of these burning particles acts as a fan to increase the flame, and when the substance burns so far that no more flame is formed the remaining carbon ash is kept in a state of incandescence by the draft of air. When all the carbon has been consumed the spark dies out, as is evident if we watch a falling spark on a dark night.

## Raisins and Alcohol.

"By the way, speaking of raisins," said a California grower, "did you ever know that they are a great help to sobriety? No; I do not mean that they will cure one of a taste for alcoholic stimulants, but that they will enable one to keep sober even when drinking to a considerable extent. The raisins absorb alcohol, and so, no matter how much one drinks, if he will eat raisins continually, not less than three or four to each glass of beer, for example, they will prevent the alcohol from being taken up in the blood and thus preserve a state of sobriety."

## The Habit of Unhappiness.

Most unhappy people have become so by gradually forming a habit of unhappiness, complaining about the weather, finding fault with their food, with crowded cars and with disagreeable companions or work. A habit of complaining, of criticizing, of fault finding or crumpling over trifles, a habit of looking for shadows, is a most unfortunate habit to contract, especially in early life, for after awhile the victim becomes a slave. All of the impulses become perverted until the tendency to pessimism, to cynicism, is chronic.—Success.

## Amethystine Cups.

The word amethyst means not intoxicated or drunken, because the stone was supposed to possess the virtue of preventing drunkenness, leaving the wearer or drinker not intoxicated. For this reason it was made into drinking cups by the ancient Persians, but unfortunately tradition leaves us in doubt as to whether it was this misplaced confidence or not that led to the discontinuance of the amethystine cup.

## Uric Acid.

Rheumatism is due to an excess of uric acid in the blood. The percentage of this poison in various articles of diet is: Fish, 8.15; mutton, 3.75; veal, 8.14; pork, 8.48; beefsteak, 14.45; liver, 10.26; coffee, 4.53; tea, 3.22. Milk and vegetables contain more, except the potato, which has a trace of uric acid.

## Bacilli at Masked Balls.

Tirelli and Lelli demonstrate a probable source of disease transmission in the lending of masks by costumers. Virulent tubercle bacilli, to say nothing of pneumococci, streptococci, etc., were found in eight out of forty-two masks examined.—New York Medical Journal.

## What Did She Want?

Mrs. Newliwed—I want to get some salad. Dealer—Yes, ma'am. How many heads? Mrs. Newliwed—Oh, goodness! I thought you took the heads off. I just want plain chicken salad.—Philadelphia Ledger.

We are slow to believe that when it is believed would hurt our feelings—Ovid.

Read Jolliffe's special ad.

## STETSON FEATHERWEIGHT STIFF HATS.

We sell the John B. Stetson feather-weight stiff hat, you can get them at no other store and you can get no better Hat, weighs less than the ordinary straw—is dressy and will not break. Ask the clerk to show you one when you next visit the store and you'll try it on and buy it. All the new shapes in this light weight Hat four dollars.

## MANSBACHS'

Good Clothes Store.



Geo. M. Jacobs' Block, Monroe Street.

## DAILY STORE TALK.

April 30th.

You will always find Values to repay YOU even if you journey miles to secure them.

FANCY Japanese waste baskets, 50, 65 and.....75	RUBBER hair pins, 3 inch, per doz. 05
WILLOW waste baskets up from.....25	SHELL hair pins, 4 inch, 3 for.....10
FIBRE lunch boxes, leather handles.....08	THE Floradora comb, a bargain.....10
BUCK Telescopes, 18 inch, for.....40	THE stray lock comb, just the thing 10
BUCK Telescopes, 3 straps, 25 inch, only.....20	ROD hair pins, 4 1-2 inch.....08
GENTS' linen collars, 2 for 25c; one at 3 for.....25	SIDE combs, 25c ones, per pair.....15
MEN'S work shirts, a good line up from.....25	PEERLESS crochet silk, per spool 04
EXCELSIOR shaving soap, per cake 02	FEATHER-STITCH braid, colored and white, bolt.....05
COLD CREAM and Glycerine toilet soap.....04	FANCY handkerchiefs for cushion tops.....08
	GENTS' and Ladies' white hemstitch handkerchiefs.....05
	LADIES' summer gloves, assorted shades.....10
	Monday—"Mild and Reasonable."

Others may look as well but none wear as well as

## Broh's Shoes!

Every pair warranted solid throughout and to give satisfaction.

## D. R. BROH,

Corner Main Street and Parks Avenue.

Sole Agent Sorosis. Hanan's Shoes, Broh's Best, Budd's Baby Shoes.

The present year continues its erratic characteristics. To a temperature far below the normal climate, it springs upon us all kinds of surprises. The elements seem to have caught the war contagion, and Mr. Conflagration is making the fire wardens' life a very unhappy one. Last week it was Toronto, whose fire department was compelled to call for help from other municipalities. The lessons that these continuous disasters are teaching is the necessity of ample insurance. Insurance that insures is an averager. Its collections from the many are distributed among the few. But the collections must be ample or the distribution is inadequate. Insurance is not a luxury, it's a necessity. Whilst there are pretenses whose promises are worthless, companies of established worth will come through all these disasters possibly a little scarred but still vigorous and more strongly entrenched in the confidence of the public. The weak and nerveless may succumb, but the healthy will survive, thus demonstrating the universal law of the survival of the fittest.

## FRANCIS E. NICHOLS,

315 Adams or Main Street.

Something new in our space; we want to know whether it pays to advertise. G. L. Jolliffe & Co.

Ad. P. Reed's moving pictures. Matinee and night, at the Grand. Prices, matinee, 10 and 20, night, 10, 20 and 30 cents.

A source of pleasure is to wear Dorothy Dodd Oxford.

C. B. HIGHLAND.

Fifteen per cent reduction on all merchandise at Jolliffe's, if you read their ad on last page.